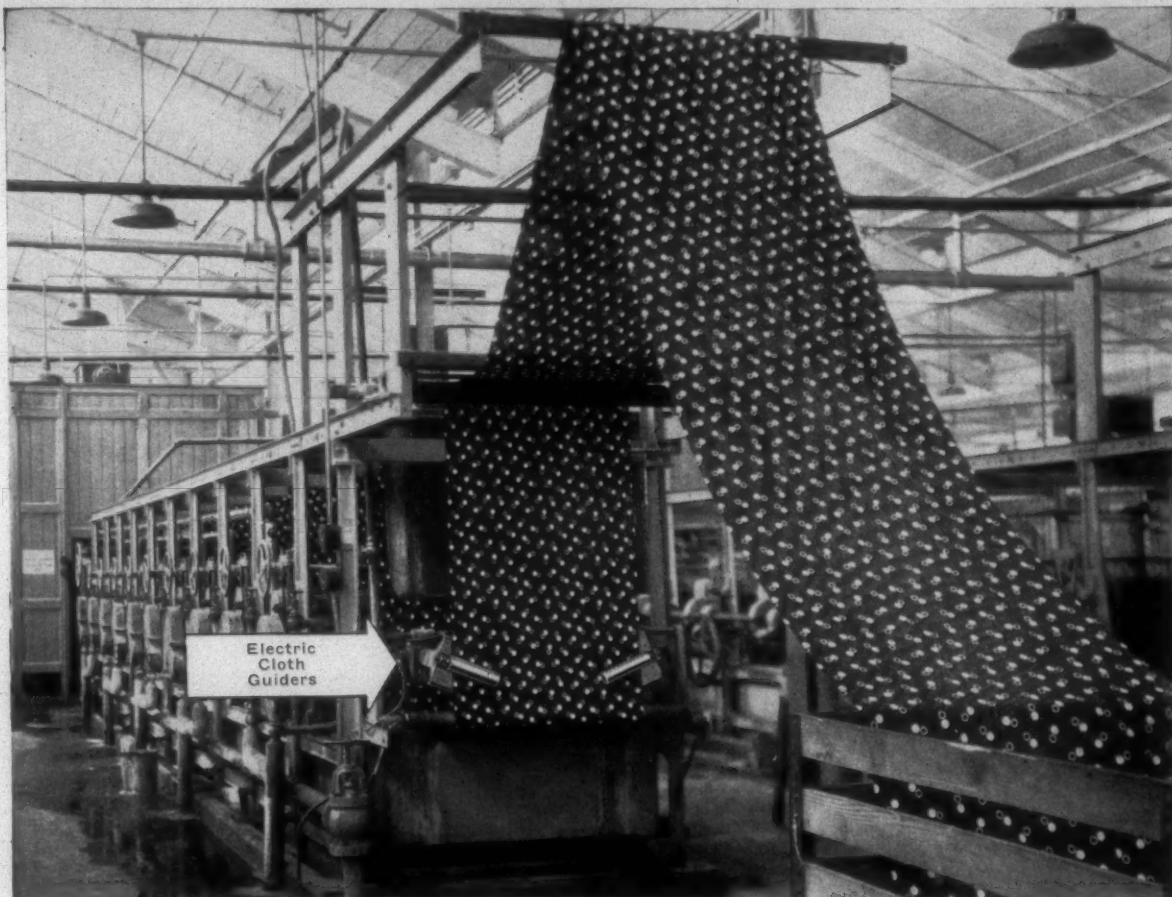


# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 28, 1932

No. 22



## WHAT'S HAPPENING in the FINISHING PLANTS

*Executives, determined to reduce Production Costs  
are installing Electric Cloth Guiders*

**W**HEN you install Electric Cloth Guiders you get More Work and Better Work at Less Cost. That's why plant executives particularly prefer them. More Electric Cloth Guiders have been bought during the past four months, than at any other comparable period, since they were first offered to the trade. Each Guider is a complete unit in itself and can be easily transferred from one machine to another. They are equally

effective at high or low cloth speeds, and on wet or dry goods. The amount of power they consume daily is actually less than that of an ordinary 50-Watt light bulb. Since our original trial offer over 95% of trial installations have resulted in actual sales and subsequent repeat orders have been over 43%. We have prepared a 16-page booklet that fully describes and illustrates these Cloth Guiders, your copy will be sent promptly upon request.

Guide your fabrics at the start for a lower cost at the finish

## *The Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.*



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50 Church St

Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent  
H. G. Mayer, Charlotte, N. C.

THEY GIVE ACTIVE DAILY SERVICE FROM 10 TO 20 YEARS - 5 TO 10 TIMES THE LIFE OF THE OLD WIRE HEDDLES 1/10 TO 1/5 THE COST OF ALL THE WIRE HARNESS USED IN THAT TIME

CONSIDERING THE HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS THEY WILL SAVE YOU BY THEIR LASTING QUALITIES AND THE ELIMINATION OF COSTLY DELAYS CAUSED BY BROKEN THREADS THEIR COST IS NOT WORTH MENTIONING

A SIZE AND STYLE FOR EVERY KNOWN WEAVE

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR TWIST - MADE RUST-PROOF IF DESIRED

THEY WILL NOT PULL, SCRATCH, BREAK OR CHAFE THE THREAD

THEY INSURE AN INCREASED AND IMPROVED OUTPUT

**Flat Steel Heddle**

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE SAMPLES AND LITERATURE ?

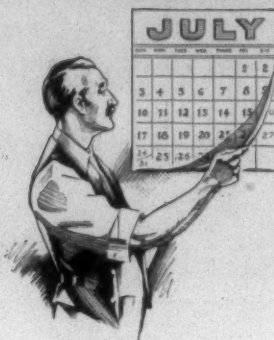
**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**  
2100 West Allegheny Ave. PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Southern Plant  
Steel Heddle Bldg., 621 East McBee Ave.  
Greenville, S. C.

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The "best" month to install new rings is *when your frames NEED them!*



If you hesitate to start new rings in summer, we can refer you to plenty of superintendents who have done and are doing it with entire satisfaction. The imaginary troubles you might have could not be as bad as the real troubles you know you'll have if you "run to death" rings that should be changed NOW! Specify DIAMOND FINISH. Their new high polish aids easy starting in any weather.

## Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.

### Of Interest to Every Mill Manager

United States Government Patent Office has granted and issued Patent No. 1,773,783 to Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., covering its Card Clothing foundation.

#### Claims for this foundation:

- 1.—It resists stretching while in use so that when once on the card properly installed, it stays "put."
- 2.—It has greater tensile strength (by test) than any other foundation of similar manufacture.
- 3.—It supports the wire much more firmly owing to its make-up.

*Note—Our cloths are manufactured in AMERICAN MILLS. Can your card clothing manufacturer make this statement?*

Our Branch in Atlanta is the best equipped Service Shop in the South. Full lines of stock are carried on hand for immediate shipment. Flats and lickens on hand for loaning at all times.

## HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

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Southern Branch Plant—244 Forsyth St., S.W.,  
Atlanta, Georgia



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## Tariff on Jute Would Greatly Benefit South

A STRONG argument for placing an adequate tariff on jute and jute products is presented in a statement just issued by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association through its headquarters in Charlotte. The statement very logically shows how the cotton farmer and the cotton manufacturer would benefit from a protective tariff on jute. The full text of the statement is given below.—Editor.

### WHY A PROTECTIVE TARIFF ON JUTE WILL BENEFIT THE SOUTHERN COTTON FARMER

#### I

According to the U. S. Commerce Year Book there are shipped into this country each year between 850 and 1,000 million pounds of burlap. A large part of this burlap is used in places where cotton could be just as effectively, and, in many cases, more efficiently used.

According to testimony given before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in 1929, the jute imports may be distributed according to uses about as follows:

Yarns and twine, 23 per cent.

Bagging for raw cotton, 10 per cent.

Burlap bags and small quantities of burlap or wrapping not in the form of bags, 67 per cent.

It would appear from this classification that the form in which jute is principally used in this country is in burlap. Of burlap, about 80 per cent were found by the Tariff Commission in 1922 to be used in bags and there is reason to believe that this proportion holds about the same today. The remaining 20 per cent of burlap appears to be used for baling materials, wrapping, upholstery linoleum foundations and for other purposes.

It was further testified in 1929 before the Ways and Means Committee that the uses of burlap were distributed as follows: 51 per cent for packaging mill feeds, wheat, dairy feeds, potatoes, peanuts, alfalfa, barley, beans, cottonseed meal, rice and other agricultural products; 12 per cent for fertilizers; 8 per cent in the wholesale grocery trade; 12 per cent as wrapping materials in the textile industry; 12 per cent for upholstery purposes and general domestic uses, and 5 per cent for packaging flour for the export and bakery trade.

The cheapness of jute and jute products gives it precedence over cotton. An adequate tariff on jute and jute products would make it feasible and profitable to use cotton in place of jute, thereby increasing the consumption of American cotton at least one million bales. This would mean an increase in American consumption of

approximately 16 per cent. It has been estimated by conservative people that this would increase the price at least one cent per pound, or seventy million dollars for a fourteen million bale crop.

#### II

In 1929, with conditions as they were then, Harvie Jordan, speaking before the Ways and Means Committee, presented the statement that the adoption of high density gin compression, using cotton cloth as covering for bales would save annually in handling and distribution:

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Freight on present tare .....       | \$ 5,000,000 |
| Marine insurance .....              | 10,000,000   |
| Compression and recompression ..... | 10,000,000   |
| Land and ocean freight .....        | 15,000,000   |
| Saving in tare .....                | 20,000,000   |
| Waste and excessive sampling .....  | 8,000,000    |
| Saving in "country damage" .....    | 30,000,000   |

Total savings including \$70,000,000 ..... \$168,000,000

#### III

Since a protective tariff is a fundamental policy of our government and practically all industries and many areas profit by its protection, the farmers, in all fairness, should be protected in the production of their raw materials. The general policy now seems to be American markets for American people. The farmers should be made to feel that the tariff is not class legislation, but legislation for all of the people.

The gradual increase in the importation of jute and jute products from India has steadily cut into the market for competitive cotton fabrics, thereby greatly reducing the domestic mill consumption of American cotton and resulting in ever-increasing carryovers of our leading cash crop. This situation has been a prime factor in curtailing the consumption of American cotton and thus depressing the price of the Southern farmers' staple. An adequate protective tariff on jute and jute products would have the effect of righting this unfair situation to a large extent.

#### IV

The increase in the consumption of American cotton to replace jute, which would be made possible by the protective tariff, would react more directly to the benefit of the great majority of cotton farmers who grow the short-staple lower grades of upland cotton for which there has been a relatively poor demand in this country. In the foreign markets this grade of cotton has been forced to compete with an ever-growing output of low grade cotton

from India, China and Russia. There is much that an adequate tariff on jute would do to stimulate the consumption of this low grade cotton in the United States.

#### V

Jute is foreign grown, foreign manufactured, employing but little labor or capital in this country. Cotton and cotton manufacturers are native occupations and industries, employing thousands of people. It has been estimated that the economic status of almost one-eighth of the population of the United States is vitally controlled by the price of cotton and cotton products. Farm labor, wages, incomes, living conditions and hundreds of other vital factors are influenced by the value of this staple.

We are not unmindful of foreign farmers and operatives, but we do not want our own farmers to suffer and our tenants to remain idle because of a misdirected sympathy or an unwise political policy. Indian labor is reported to be the cheapest labor in the world next to the coolie labor of China. One of the great reasons advanced in the promulgation of any tariff is the protection of labor. Why should not farm labor be included in this schedule?

It may be argued that a tariff on jute and jute products would punish the wheat farmers of the West, or the potato growers in Idaho and Maine, and other sections; the manufacturers of cement, foods and feeds and finally the great consumers of the products of these areas. Superficially, this would seem to be true, but when these facts are studied in the light of far-reaching economics, in the light of purchasing power, in the ability to exchange commodities and other fundamental economic principles, it does not fail to show that the substitution of cotton for jute will have a great economic advantage to the nation.

#### VI

The general policy of all nations at the present time seems to be that of protection. The much talked of policy of international relations and balance of trade seems to be pushed into the background, only to be drawn out when some particular group will profit by their observance. The question finally resolves itself into a challenge to the national government as to whether or not it will protect the Indian farmers and Indian labor and a small group of jute manufacturers, or American farmers and American laborers and American cotton textile manufacturers, the extent of whose numbers runs well into the millions. It is a well known fact that regardless of the importance of industry and business, no nation is stronger than its agricultural and raw producing classes. The National Congress must surely recognize that fact today and protect its Southern cotton growers by placing an adequate tariff on jute and jute products.

#### VII

The American cotton farmers and manufacturers are confronted with the problem of using up the largest carry-over of cotton in history. Certainly it does not seem right that the farmer should have to take 6 cents or less for his cotton to justify a manufacturer in using American cotton and American labor to spin this cotton. This burden that the American cotton producer is staggering seems doubly unfair when we take into consideration the under, since the general high tariff is causing foreign countries to retaliate by their restriction of the use of American cotton, as much as possible.

#### VIII

The combined exports of all American products are only about 10 per cent of the total production, but in the case of cotton, the exports have averaged over the last

fifteen years around 60 per cent of the production. Furthermore, cotton has been the most valuable item in dollar volume of all exports. It is natural, therefore, that the bad features of the tariff are affecting American cotton and cotton goods more than any other American product and industry. So it would seem but simple justice to these interests, since cotton suffers the greatest loss from the bad features of the tariff that it should be given this reasonable benefit from the good features of the tariff.

#### IX

Agriculture and industry, particularly in the Southern States, are inter-dependent. The manufacturing centers offer markets for farm products, other than cotton, but unless wage earners have the money with which to purchase vegetables, fruit, poultry and dairy products, another market for those commodities is greatly reduced. An adequate protective tariff on jute and jute products would afford a market for the output of many spindles and looms that are now idle in the Southern States, thus giving employment to thousands of cotton mill workers, and in turn creating a better market for farm products in many textile mill communities.

#### X

With the cost of local, State and National governments constantly mounting, until between one-fourth and one-third of the national income is required for taxes, the farmer cannot raise cotton and hope to sell it at a fair price, competing with a practically duty-free commodity.

The government should not so handicap the Southern farmer in his struggle for economic independence.

What does it matter if the farmer should have to pay slightly more for his cotton wrapping, when he could secure at least five dollars more per bale for his cotton, if an adequate tariff on jute and its products should become effective.

The South's economic welfare is at stake in the demand for this tariff.

#### WHY PROTECTIVE TARIFF ON JUTE WILL ECONOMICALLY BENEFIT COTTON TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS

##### I

In December, 1926, there were 37,364,730 spindles in place.

In December, 1931, there were 31,245,078 spindles in place.

Loss—6,119,652 spindles in place.

The above figures indicate that in six years 6,119,652 spindles have been scrapped, or an average of 1,020,000 spindles per year. In reality, more than 1,020,000 spindles have been scrapped each year, because there is each year a replacement or a new addition in spindles amounting to about 250,000.

In 1932, only 23,000,000 to 25,000,000 spindles have operated with any regularity, and at the present time none of these are operating to full capacity. World spindles in 1923 are estimated at 164,250,000, and with the exception of England, in practically every country they are increasing. This is a silent fact, indicating the need for increasing the use of cotton textile products in the United States.

##### II

Sufficient jute and jute products are imported each year into the United States to replace 1,500,000 bales of cotton. If an adequate tariff were placed on jute and jute products sufficient to make it competitive with cotton and still not harmful for those jute uses for which cotton may not be substituted, at least one million extra bales of



cotton could be consumed each year by the American market, an increase of practically 16 per cent.

Since 16 per cent of the spindles have been scrapped in the last six years, and remaining spindles have been so seriously curtailed, it is easy to see that an increase in consumption of American cotton of practically 16 per cent, provided, an adequate tariff had been in operation, would have made this record different. The fundamental, national need for a tariff on jute and jute products is evident from this statement.

### III

The cotton textile industry is made up of practically 2,000 units regularly employing almost one-half million people with more than one million additional entirely dependent upon them. They have always been a low wage group of workers because of the extensive world areas in which this industry operates, and furthermore, because of the intense competition that these areas have afforded.

A tariff on jute and jute products would give to the mills steadier operating time; to the employees, better wages; to the nation, a greater purchasing power.

### IV

If cotton products could be substituted for jute products, the entire cotton textile industry would benefit. The coarser count mills would stay on their coarser counts and other mills attempting to make finer qualities, but better equipped for coarse goods, would revert to the making of those products necessary to take the place of jute. This would give relief all the way through to the finest mills in the nation. This, as we have indicated above, would be a great factor in improving the employment situation and the economic situation of an industry that at one time had an estimated investment of two billion dollars.

It does seem that the National Government owes a particularly mandatory duty to a native industry so important.

### V

Since cotton fabrics are so universally in demand, indirectly, practically every home in the American nation is influenced by them. Since commodities and material assets form a basis for credit and credit seems to be the most influential factor in our economic life, the credit of the nation would be largely influenced by the credit conditions of the cotton textile industry. In fact, it has been said by many economists that the cotton textile industry should lead other industries out of the depression. It may be reasonable to say that this would already have happened if jute and jute products had not made such inroads upon cotton's legitimate and rightful markets.

### VI

As a minor consideration, though not to be overlooked, is the obvious fact that a tariff on jute and jute products would raise a certain amount of revenue for the Federal Government, inasmuch as the importation of jute would continue on a smaller scale for some time to come. The revenue derived from this tariff would tend to reduce the need for increased Federal taxation on the tax-paying public of this country of which the farmers and manufacturers are the greatest groups.

### VII

To place an adequate tariff on jute and jute products in order to make it competitive with cotton would place no undue hardship upon those people who at the present

time are using jute rather than cotton, because the cotton manufacturers have so developed the technique of weaving in quality and quantity and design that there is a cotton fabric available for any use that jute is now occupying.

In fact, studies that have been made by the Cotton Textile Institute and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cite many instances where cotton is much better to be used than jute. The chief reason jute is being used instead of cotton is because of the price.

## George Sloan To Europe

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, sailed last Friday for Europe on the "Paris" of the French Line. It is understood that the trip has no business significance. Mr. Sloan is planning to join his family for a two weeks' vacation in the mountains in Switzerland, stopping en route in France to re-visit some of the country that he knew in 1918.

In commenting upon current operations in the cotton textile industry, Mr. Sloan stated:

"The curtailment that has been practiced for some time by most of the mills was enhanced during the week including July 4th. Print cloth production during that week amounted to only 33 per cent of peak production during recent years, narrow sheetings to 40 per cent, carded yarn to 20 per cent, and wide sheetings to approximately 30 per cent. Fine goods mills have been operating on an exceptionally low basis for several months and during the holiday week ran at 15 per cent of capacity.

"The mills are to be commended for absence of stock accumulation during the last several months of abnormally low demand. Aggregate stocks are lower than since last April. An important number of mills have suspended operations in the belief that it is preferable to effect necessary curtailment at this time rather than have mill operatives faced with unemployment during the coming winter.

"Today there is a real opportunity for improvement in our industry if only the mills will continue their individual efforts of the past few months in keeping production in balance with demand and couple with this a demonstration of greater courage in resisting sales below the replacement cost of production.

"So far as the general business outlook is concerned, I believe today that we have reason for encouragement. When we stop to recall the political complexities and our anxiety when the Seventy-second Congress convened, we have much to be thankful for. We not only escaped the type of ill-judged legislation that was most feared but we find that several constructive measures were put into operation. Only a few months ago it was feared in many quarters that this country would go off the gold standard. Certainly there is no such feeling today. As to the banking situation, there is noticeable improvement in confidence. Moreover, the Annalist price commodity index of all commodities has moved from 87.3 to 93.1 since the week ended June 17th.

"Having served during the past year on the Gifford Unemployment Committee, we know from contact with relief agencies throughout the nation that generally speaking the unemployed have been cared for. So far the country has succeeded in passing through a critical period without departure from our traditional conservatism. These facts are generally recognized but we are very apt to overlook them in their aggregate significance.

# The Cotton Situation

**I**RREGULARITY and narrow price swings have come again to cotton, and in view of the conflicting character of the forces at work, this development should occasion no surprise, says C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter.

In so far as the crop is concerned, the outstanding feature has been the appearance of clear weather with abnormally high temperatures. It goes without saying that this heat control has operated to check the spread of the weevil. Punctured squares containing grubs or larvae falling upon the hot ground in the broiling sun are literally baked in a short time. Where the plant is not large enough to afford ample shade, the immature weevil stages suffer nearly 100 per cent mortality.

We do not believe, however, that it is advisable to assume that the danger from weevil depredations has passed so far as the 1932-33 crop is concerned. Only too often we have had these interim periods where effective weather control gave rise to optimism, and then found that a renewal of showers later in the season had brought the pest back in surprising numbers. If any one will take the trouble to read the weekly weather report of July 18, 1923, he will make the interesting discovery that the crop outlook on that date was most satisfactory and the weevil was not considered a menace. It will be recalled that this was the season of our heaviest damage with the exception of 1921, and that cotton prices practically doubled between the end of August and the latter part of November, 1923.

Moreover, we might as well remember two things. One is the undeniable fact that the boll weevil as a result of the showery period in the latter part of June and July obtained a fairly firm foothold throughout some of the most important producing portions of the belt. In the second place, we should not be unmindful of the fact that the abrupt change to dry weather with abnormally high temperatures is a rather severe ordeal to be undergone by a sappy, under-fertilized plant.

In sounding a note of caution against over-optimism on the yield outlook, we do not feel like ignoring other aspects of the situation that do not lend themselves to cheer in respect to higher prices for cotton. In less than three weeks the first forecast of the Crop Reporting Board will be published—August 8. The most unfavorable reports we have received from any of our correspondents claim the possibility of a yield 60 per cent less than last year in a few areas, notably portions of Georgia, the Carolinas and southern Mississippi. Even if we take these claims at their face value, we must admit they do not hold good for the cotton belt as a whole. Some districts promise a crop only slightly less than last year. Assuming a reduction of 9½ per cent in acreage as estimated by the bureau and accepting the estimates of 60 per cent below last year in some localities, there are plenty of others that promise a yield 80 to 90 per cent of that of last season. A crop averaging 70 per cent of last year would be about 12,000,000 bales, and for the time being we think this is about as much of a reduction as should be counted upon until the Crop Reporting Board gives its verdict on August 8. This would be 5,000,000 bales less than last year, a fairly large reduction.

Consumption this season, however, promises to be a trifle under 12,500,000 bales, and we have a prospective carryover of approximately thirteen and a quarter mil-

lion bales. Even assuming a substantial pick-up in business, it would take a rampant optimist to expect a consumption of more than thirteen and a quarter million next season, and this would leave us with a carryover equal to the size of the new crop.

In making our calculations on consumption for 1932-33, it is just as well to bear in mind that the Far Eastern purchases have been much above normal and can hardly be expected to be on the same scale next season. This deficiency in demand will have to be made up by the United States and Europe. For example, if Far Eastern demand for the new season is a million bales less than this year and we are to have a consumption of thirteen and a quarter, the United States and Europe must take between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000 bales more than in the current season.

It is our opinion that before one is justified in expecting a further substantial advance from present levels we must have conclusive evidence of crop damage that will reduce the yield substantially below 12,000,000 bales and probably below 11,000,000, or demand will have to be stimulated by constructive world developments that will have a pronounced beneficial effect on our economic position, as well as business psychology. Among the factors that would bring about this change, we once more list prompt action on the question of prohibition, outright cancellation or radical downward revision of intergovernmental debts, in keeping with the provisions and spirit of the Lausanne pact on that question, and a world-wide scaling down of tariff barriers that will remove the impediments to world commerce.

Those who believe in prompt and effective action on these three great problems undoubtedly are justified in being fervidly bullish on cotton and for that matter on all commodities.

## Increased Use of Cotton in Mattresses

Use of cotton filling in mattress manufacture has increased so greatly in recently years that most people in this country apparently are taking the traditional "good night's rest" on cotton. Information obtained from manufacturers by the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute disclosed that cotton filling has almost entirely displaced other material as the stuffing for mattresses.

This larger use of cotton has resulted from improvements in design and construction which are reported to make the better type of cotton mattress even superior in comfort and service to mattresses with other material as filling.

The importance of the mattress as a cotton consumer is emphasized by trade statistics which show that in a peak year the industry has produced nearly 10,000,000 mattresses. About 50 pounds of filling are required for a full-sized all-cotton mattress, and from 30 to 35 pounds for the popular inner spring full-sized mattress, which in addition has each spring enclosed in a cotton pocket. The exterior covering of mattresses has always accounted for large cotton consumption in the form of ticking.

Cotton is, of course, more economical than other filler material formerly in large use. This is reflected in a lower priced product for the consumer which in turn has stimulated a growing preference for cotton mattresses.



# Faster Dyeings on Silk\*

BY E. W. PIERCE

THE dyeing of silk piece goods falls naturally into two classes, depending on the fact of the silk being either pure-dyed or weighted. The mechanical operations are the same, but in the case of weighted goods care must be taken neither to reduce the weight per yard nor to remove the weighting in irregular patches and thus produce unevenness and clouds. This necessity establishes the general rule that while pure-dye goods may be dyed with the assistance of acids, we must work in neutral or faintly alkaline baths when dealing with tin-weighted pieces, in order to conserve the weighting.

Pure-dye goods may be dyed with acid dyestuffs or with direct cotton dyes, using acids to complete the exhaust, but when we have used acid dyes we may get a perfect exhaust, a clean wash water and the pieces may appear absolutely level and free from clouds, yet after they have come from the dryer they will show a great number of streaked and cloudy effects all over the lot. After much worry and anxiety it was finally discovered that this trouble arose in the dryer; practically none of the dyes used were entirely fast to water and although they would stand rinsing fairly well, they could not resist the action of the water that was left in the pieces after extraction after it had been warmed up by the heat of the dryer itself. This warm water in the goods dissolved some of the dye from the goods and traveled by the rules of capillary attraction to the dried places on the goods and evaporated; a fairly continuous supply of tinted water kept coming to the drier portions of the goods and dried up, leaving a deposit of more color on those portions, which had been irregular in shape on account of the folds in the goods. The final result was that when the piece was examined it showed many irregular patches and clouds and the blame was always put on the dyer. The remedy for this state of affairs is to use only direct cotton dyes or neutral dyeing acid colors in a neutral bath, or else such acid dyes as are perfectly fast to water, such dyes are now obtainable and have in addition an excellent fastness to soaping. While basic dyes were used to a great extent in dyeing silk skeins, they never obtained much favor for pieces and it would seem that the ordinary acid dye is bound, sooner or later, to give way to colors that will minimize the difficulties of the dyer, not so much on the dyer's account, but to avoid unnecessary operations and lessen the number of claims for damages.

When we consider the dyeing of tin-weighted silk we note that the majority of piece dyers are in favor of adding from 2 to 5 per cent of ordinary phosphate of soda to the dyebath, which insures that the goods will not lose weight during the dyeing operation by having the tin dissolved off the fibers by the boiling bath. Phosphate has a very good effect on the solubility of the average dye and promotes even dyeing, but it is also true that it makes the bath slightly alkaline in reaction and so retards the exhaust. This can only be overcome by a more lengthy boiling, but as too long a time in the dyebath is likely to produce chafe marks on the goods, or even lousiness, it is better to limit the amount of phosphate to one or two per cent. Most of the direct cotton dyes and the neutral dyeing acid colors will give a good exhaust and prove fast to water and soaping at 120 degrees F. Today

the great majority of tin-weighted silk pieces are dyed in this way. The demands for prints, which are generally discharge styles, requires that the ground colors be easily discharged to a pure white and that the ground will not be tinted by a soaping at 160 degrees F. Few of the best direct dyes will stand a soaping at so high a temperature, even if they are after-treated and so we are compelled to use developed dyes. The application of the color is exactly the same as with ordinary direct dyes, the developed dyes being direct dyes which are capable of being developed. After the dyeing operation it is necessary to rinse quite thoroughly to remove any loose color which may be left from an incompletely exhausted bath. The diazotizing and development is done in the same machine without removing the goods, but it is highly important that the rinsing between the operations be as complete as possible. The dyer has at his command a complete range of colors, some of excellent fastness to light, although his principal difficulty is in matching samples as easily as he does in his regular work; a swatch must be cut from time to time, rinsed and diazotized, then developed and dried and compared, in order to note the progress of the dyeing. This is not as difficult as it sounds and few dyers complain of it after they have become used to the operation.

We have available today acid dyes that are of excellent light fastness, together with a good wash fastness, there are direct dyes of exceptional fastness to light and good fastness to washing, there are developed dyes of excellent fastness to washing and good fastness to light, but no one seems to be producing dyeings on silk pieces, either pure-dye or weighted, that have excellent fastness to both light and boiling soap. Such dyeings are to be found on cotton goods in every department store, the dyes are available for silk also, but nobody seems to have taken the trouble to work out a practical method of application, so the public may be given a fabric that will be a great advance over anything that has gone before and so possibly bring back a popularity to silk goods that may be the means of reviving an industry that has lately suffered much. The excuse has always been that the vat dyes would be too expensive; well, if the cotton industry can afford to use them to the extent they now do, then they are not too expensive for such a valuable fabric as silk, particularly when they may mean the saving of the industry itself.

How shall we go about applying vat dyes to silk? The practical methods in use today in cotton dyeing have narrowed down to jig dyeing and to padding, padding being either with the unreduced color or with a reduced bath. The greatest drawback to jig dyeing for all-silk goods is that the strain on the selvages is likely to be too great and the goods may be damaged by tearing. This is a problem we will refer to the machine makers who are even now trying to introduce new types of jigs, such as single beam jigs and jigs with a differential to equalize the speed during the run. There is little doubt that if a jig can be made which will handle delicate silk goods, they can be dyed with vat dyes with no more difficulty than cotton. Of course we are likely to have the best success with the easily reducing Indigoid vat dyes, which require the least amount of caustic in the dyebath. It may also be advisable to adopt the method used in dyeing wool with vat dyes and transpose the

\*Paper before New York Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

(Continued on Page 11)

# Knitters Organize Advisory Council

**T**HE first meeting of the Advisory Council for the hosiery and underwear industry was held in New York on July 21, with over 40 manufacturers of hosiery, underwear, machinery and yarn in attendance.

The meeting, which was executive in character, authorized a statement to the effect that further reductions in salaries and wages in the industry are not only unwarranted, but are socially undesirable.

A general session of the entire council was held in the morning. Following a luncheon, those present met as four sub-committees, which reported back to the main body later in the afternoon.

It was decided to set up an executive committee of the council, which will study the committee reports and the general discussion at the sessions and decide on the date of another meeting of the entire council.

William Meyer, president of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, and president, Apex Hosiery Company, Philadelphia, who appointed the advisory council only last week, opened the meeting on Thursday.

Earl Constantine, managing director of the association, outlined some of the work the association is now doing, and also the scope of the advisory council.

This council, it is planned, will hold several more meetings before submitting to a general conference of industry executives in New York this fall definite recommendations designed to increase stability within the industry.

## FOUR SUB-COMMITTEES

The four-subcommittees, with their chairmen, were as follows:

Production—Mr. Margeson.

Commodities—Rufus W. Scott, chairman of the executive committee, Tubize Chatillon Corp., New York.

Distress Equipment—Harry Swinglehurst, president, Scott & Williams, Inc., New York.

Merchandising—W. H. Gosch, vice-president, Nolde & Horst Co., Reading, Pa.

It was stressed following the meeting that the council was a body unique in the history of the industry, and that its first meeting was necessarily general in character.

The complete statement on wages issued after the meeting, reads:

"The Advisory Council, appointed by the president of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, is engaged in the task of evolving a sound program of policies and practices which will assist these two industries to return to a condition of reasonable stability. Such an undertaking will require careful deliberation, and the product of our efforts cannot be announced yet nor until a balanced industry program is developed.

"We feel, however, that we owe it not only to our industries but equally to those who consume our products to give public expression at this time on the subject of the levels to which wages have had to reduce in response to the continuing competitive demand for lower and lower prices on our product.

"For the past two years we have had to deal with a buyers' market, steadily and continuously. This has meant first, a gradual reduction of our margins of profit until today quite generally no such margin remains. In fact, a surprisingly large proportion of goods are being

sold today at an actual loss. Such a condition means that:

"1. It cannot continue indefinitely or even much longer because there is a limit to the extent to which a company can draw upon reserves without becoming embarrassed or eventually becoming bankrupt.

"2. The continually falling prices have been met by the manufacturers through a reduction of every item of production and overhead costs. These reductions have gone as far as it is safe to have them go.

"3. The two largest items of cost are commodities and wages. Commodity prices have probably gone down as far as they will. Salaries and wages have been repeatedly cut down until management as well as employees are justified in feeling that further reductions are not only unwarranted, but are socially undesirable.

"4. Prices have descended to a point where the standard of quality of goods has had to yield.

"The facts we have just cited permit us to express to the buyers and equally so to the ultimate consumers who buy our goods over the counter that it is time to expect a distinct check on the fall of prices. It is our judgment that prices cannot fall lower without seriously destroying quality and without further lowering of wages and thus lowering purchase power.

"The former of these we regard as undesirable and the latter we oppose. We believe that if the American housewife and other ultimate consumers would realize the facts we present, they would be willing to pay a fair and a reasonable price for our product, thus making it possible for our industry to keep in operation and to employ their men and women at wages which are decent and which contribute to maintaining reasonable purchasing power in the community.

"It must be evident from what we have just said that the present situation gives the consumer a poorer article, gives the retailer a smaller return on large volume of effort, and weakens an important industry, the value of whose product is normally worth over \$500,000,000 a year, and which normally gives a livelihood to more than 200,000 employees and their dependents."

## Spindle Hours Show Decline

Washington.—According to preliminary figures made public by the Department of Commerce, 31,705,038 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on June 30, of which 20,561,914 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 21,639,352 for May and 25,898,026 in June last year. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 4,247,498,852.

Based on an activity of 8.93 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during June was 18,293,991, or at 57.7 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. This percentage compares with 68.3 for May and 86.8 for June last year. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 134.

## Regular Kendall Co. Pfd. Dividend

Kendall Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the Class A preferred stock, payable September 1 to stock of record August 10.



If You Reduce  
The Quality of Your Cloth  
Or Your Production  
By Even a Small Percentage  
By Using Substitute Repairs  
Or Bobbins or Shuttles  
Not Made By the Builder  
Of Your Looms  
You Will Lose More Money  
Than You Will Save  
Think This Over  
Check It Up

## DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Ga and Spartanburg S C

## PERSONAL NEWS

W. R. Thigpen has become overseer of the napping department at the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga.

Raymond Milton has resigned as overseer of napping at the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale Ga.

L. J. Hill, formerly of Lexington, N. C., has assumed his new duties as manager of the Johnson City plant of the Elizabethton Hosiery Mills, Elizabethton, Tenn.

W. A. Brooks, superintendent of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills Nos. 2, 3 and 5, Griffin, Ga., is reported seriously ill at his home in Griffin.

J. T. Hedrick will be president, W. E. Sparger, secretary, and E. D. Malet, superintendent, of the Johnson Silk Mills, which resumed operations at Lexington, N. C., this week.

Daniel N. Whitlock, who resigned his position of National representative of the Merco Nordstrom Valve Company in April this year, has rejoined the National Oil Products Company, manufacturers of sulphonated, soluble and emulsifiable oils and their products, according to an announcement by G. D. Davis, general sales manager of the company. Mr. Whitlock will serve as a special representative in the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma territory.

Mr. Whitlock has had a broad experience in the chemical and refining industries as well as in the gas utility field. He was associated with the National Oil Products Company in 1920 as chief engineer in charge of the company's process equipment in the manufacture of sulphonated oils and soaps. He will do special work in his territory along the lines of the new company policy of retaining experts to confer with users of company products in the interests of greater manufacturing economy.

## OBITUARY

J. B. COUNCIL, JR.

Fayetteville, N. C.—J. B. Council, Jr., superintendent of the Puritan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., died last Saturday night at a hospital here. He was ill for only a few days with an intestinal disorder. Prior to becoming superintendent of the Puritan Mills Mr. Council was superintendent of the Pinehurst Silk Mills at Hemp, N. C., and the Mayfair Mills, Burlington. He was only 30 years old, but had built up a reputation as an unusually efficient superintendent and was held in high esteem by officials of his company.

Funeral services were conducted at Salisbury, N. C.

HAL M. WORTH

Ashboro, N. C.—Hal M. Worth, 72, former textile mill official, died at an Ashboro hospital Sunday night from the effects of a self-inflicted bullet wound. Mr. Worth was brought to the hospital Friday night immediately after wounding himself and his death had been expected from the first. It is believed that worry over ill health caused his act.

Mr. Worth, the son of the late Shubal Worth, an officer in the Confederate Army, was born and reared in

Randolph County. In his early life he was prominent in textile manufacturing circles, being connected with mills at Randleman and Worthville. He was manager of the latter plant for several years. After withdrawing from the textile field he was engaged in the lumber business. He later served in the Federal District Attorney's office at Charlotte. Of late years he acted as justice of the peace until ill health forced his retirement three years ago.

WILLIAM MARNOCK

Greer, S. C.—William Marnock, 29, overseer of the dye department at Pacific Mills at Lyman, was instantly killed and Miss Grace Grant, of Virginia, was seriously injured Sunday morning about 2:30 o'clock when the coupe in which they were riding left the highway and turned over some two miles east of here, pinning both underneath.

Mr. Marnock was a native of Dover, N. H. He had been connected with the Pacific Mills at Lyman for five years. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Catherine Marnock, and several brothers and sisters. The body was sent to Dover for funeral services and interment.

## Better Day is Coming for Textile Industry

Greenville, S. C.—A prediction that "better times than in two years now face the textile industry" was made here by M. P. Orr, president of the Orr Mills of Anderson.

Orr made his statement just before leaving on a trip by plane to New York.

The textile manufacturer said "better times are already here. We have already passed the corner and things are now looking up. Even better times are ahead and will be seen in the next six months."

## South Carolina to Study Stretch-Out System

Columbia, S. C.—Dr. James A. Hayne, State health officer, has announced plans for an intensive study of the "stretch-out" system as it operates in South Carolina textile plants. Recently he completed a State-wide tour, during which he visited mills and health officials in Honea Path, Anderson, Greenville, Greenwood and Spartanburg. His conferences were held for the purpose of determining the possible damage to health of textile operatives affected by the "stretch-out" system.

He said weavers in all mills will be asked to write letters to the Health Department, giving opinions of the effect of the system on the health of the worker. A special investigator will be employed for a month to conduct a scientific preliminary study of the system. Dr. Hayne said, after conferring with Dr. William Egleston, of Hartsville, S. C., chairman of the State Board of Health. Hearings and other investigatory action by the board will be predicated upon the report of the investigator.

## Avondale Aids Gardening and Canning

The following letter from C. C. Dailey, personnel director of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, outlines the work of these mills in helping their employees grow and can vegetables:

"In reading recent issues of the Bulletin I have been very much impressed by the interest you have manifested in economic conditions among employees in textile



centers, especially with reference to the growing of food crops, and it occurred to me you would be interested in what Avondale Mills is doing at the present time in the matter of producing and conserving food supplies.

"At each plant ample space is provided for every family to have a vegetable garden where fresh vegetables may be had for the table the entire summer. Fall and winter crops are also produced in these gardens. No effort is spared by the officials to encourage and assist employees in raising their own vegetables. We were able to secure a supply of garden seed this year from the Red Cross to distribute among employees.

"In addition to these gardens plots at the homes tended by each family, a great many of our employees have planted larger areas in such crops as corn, peas and potatoes on land near the village which the company assisted in preparing for planting. In the cultivation of these crops, as well as the individual family gardens, the employee pays just enough to cover the actual expense to the company, or he may secure a team without cost if he does the work himself. This plan has worked out very satisfactorily the past two seasons. To give you some idea of the volume of these food crops employees of the company are producing we have at the present time approximately 400 acres of peas alone growing at all the plants. Potatoes and other crops are in similar proportions.

"Last summer officials of the company conceived the idea of installing canneries where employees of the company could can vegetables and fruits for consumption during the winter months. Each department now has a cannery in operation.

"The expense of installing and operating these canneries is borne by the company, and cans purchased in carload lots are distributed to the various departments to meet their needs. The people prepare the vegetables and fruit and assist in putting it up. The idea was to have a place to be used by employees for their benefit, and since the installation of the equipment the effort put into the canneries by the company itself has been very small. They pay the actual wholesale cost of the cans which is the only expense to the employee attached to the canning operation. This encourages, and makes it possible for every family to have an abundant supply of home grown canned food at a minimum cost. At one of the mills alone a few more than 4,000 cans of beans, corn, tomatoes and berries canned during the six-week period from June 1st to July 15th, and we have not reached the peak of the canning season.

"Both in the matter of growing food crops and the preserving of these crops our people have responded in a very fine way, and we feel the canneries have been a very successful and worthwhile venture indeed. The cost of canning is kept at rock bottom, which is a great help and encouragement to employees.

"I felt sure you and others who are so vitally interested in the present economic situation as it relates to textile workers would be glad to learn of the progress we are making along this line."

### Plan New Standard for Extra White Cotton

Washington.—A new standard for extra white cotton is being contemplated by the Department of Agriculture, according to information revealed.

Boxes prepared by specialists of the department as a tentative revision of the grades for this type of cotton were submitted to representatives of cotton growers, manufacturers and shippers' associations and cotton fu-

tures exchanges at the conclusion of the meeting held here this week to examine cotton under consideration by the department for the preparation of staple length types.

### Faster Dyeings on Silk\*

(Continued from Page 7)

caustic soda by the addition of ammonium sulphate. As with cotton dyeing, it is very necessary to keep the rolls in constant motion until the dyeing is oxidized, to avoid any settling of the liquor and formation of bars on the goods. The use of a protective colloid is recommended, not so much as a restrainer but to retard precipitation due to oxidation.

Padding seems to offer greater chances of success. The principal drawback is that padding is best adapted to quantity production, while there is a tendency today for orders to a silk dyehouse to be limited to very small lots. This will not work any great hardship because it has been proven that the best results in padding are to be had when a very small color box is used, so with a small color box and a small stock tank there is no reason why one or two pieces of 60 yards each could not be run with profit. It is necessary to have the caustic and hydrosulphite so adjusted that when the air oxidation has taken place the result will be nearly neutral rather than strongly caustic or alkaline. I refer to padding with a reduced liquor; when the goods have been oxidized by the air, they only need to be washed in warm water and given a boiling soap.

Pigment padding with the unreduced vat dye is simple to the last degree, but the reduction on a jig now introduces the same objections as jig dyeing; these being mechanical, we must look to the machinery makers for a remedy. There is evidently little advantage in pigment padding over jig dyeing, but we must use one or the other when the darker shades are required, because the reduced method is dependent on the quantity of dye that can be dissolved in the relatively strong liquor that must be used. Each dye has its limit of solubility and when we wish to make a medium or deep shade we find that enough dye cannot be dissolved in the liquor to produce a deep shade.

Over a year ago the writer suggested, in connection with cotton adding, a method which would be free from many of the objections of the present methods, which has been commented upon favorably by practical dyers, but which has never been tried out in a practical way by anyone. It is possible this process may be applicable to silk, but its development will require some experimenting and the spoiling of a few yards of goods.

If we take the formula used by a printer for a large blotch of any vat dye and omit most of the gum thickening and simply pad on the goods the mixture of vat dye, hydrosulphite NF (Rongalite), glycerine and carbonate of potash and then dry it and run through the ager and treat it as if it were a print, we should get a level, well penetrated and well covered shade. The use of the rubber nips or squeeze rolls would tend to smooth out the color and diminish specks and small lumps, that might even appear in a print. It may be safely predicted that any dyer or printer who will develop this method will soon have his plant running on full time and all the work he can take care of.

The time is ripe for a new development in silk dyeing. Vat dyes are the logical answer to the present problem of the silk industry, your co-operation is invited, it is sure to be for the ultimate advantage of all concerned.

# Riverside and Dan River Mills

## Report Profit of \$77,779

President Pritchett, of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, of Danville, Va., has departed from the usual custom of the corporation and has sent to stockholders a mid-year statement of the affairs of the company. It shows a gain in surplus and a net profit of \$77,779.79 from manufacturing after a very substantial allowance of \$329,131.14 for depreciation. In giving stockholders additional information at this time it is understood that a permanent policy is being established, but as the usual dividend was passed, the cause there for, in view of a large book surplus, is explained. The statement says:

There is given herewith the balance sheet as of July 2, 1932, and the income and profit and loss account for the six months ended on that date. These statements are arrived at after having taken an actual inventory on July 2, 1932.

### CONDITIONS DIFFICULT

The conditions which surround the manufacture and distribution of our goods continue to be unsatisfactory. As to quantity and price, conditions are even more difficult and uncertain than they were at the beginning of the year. The development of our new line of fabrics, however, offers promise of satisfactory results upon the return of a more normal consumption of merchandise. The small profit shown by the statement is the result of operations in the first three months of the year; the last three months were not profitable. Your board of directors considered it to the advantage of the company as a whole that no dividend be paid July 1.

In accordance with our established practice, the manufacturing plant is being maintained in excellent condition. Additions to equipment are being made to enable us to cope more successfully with market conditions. Capital repairs to the extent of approximately \$79,000 have been made since the first of the year, which, together with \$250,000 added to the reserve, has been charged to depreciation of the plant. Owing to the continued absence of demand for gingham a portion of the productive equipment is idle.

Extensive economies in manufacturing costs have been put into practice, including a reduction in all wages and salaries. These economies, however, have not been fully reflected in our manufacturing costs, owing to the fact that since April 1 it has been necessary to materially curtail our manufacturing operations in order to prevent the accumulation of unsold goods. At the present writing the mills are operating on a four-day-per-week basis.

### SHIPMENTS GAIN

Shipments in pounds and yards for this six months period were in excess of those for the same period a year ago. In dollars, however, the sales volume was less by approximately \$200,000. This is due to the materially lower prices obtainable for our product. Concerted effort is being exerted to amplify our lines of goods in order to widen our field of distribution.

Our accounts receivable are in good condition. Collections have been very satisfactory, and reserves have been set up which we believe are entirely adequate for any of our accounts which may be doubtful.

As denoted by the enclosed statement, the financial condition of the company is sound, and it is the consistent policy of your board to maintain its cash position at the strongest possible point.

### INCOME AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JULY 2, 1932

|                                                          |                |                |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Income from sales, rents, etc.                           | \$4,461,635.14 |                |
| Less discounts and reserves                              | 76,397.97      |                |
| Net sales                                                |                | \$4,385,237.17 |
| Cost of manufacturing—                                   |                |                |
| Raw material, labor, expense and supplies                | \$3,867,708.15 |                |
| Depreciation                                             | 329,131.14     |                |
| Net decrease—Stock in process and finished goods on hand | 110,618.09     |                |
| Total cost of goods sold                                 |                | \$4,307,457.38 |
| Profit from goods sold                                   |                | \$ 77,779.79   |
| Surplus December 31, 1931                                |                | \$6,110,268.65 |
| Add manufacturing profit as above                        | \$ 77,779.79   |                |
| Other income (net)                                       | 431.80         |                |
|                                                          |                | 78,211.59      |
| Surplus July 2, 1932, as per balance sheet               |                | \$6,188,480.24 |

### COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS

#### ASSETS

|                                          | As of July 2, 1932 | As of December 31, 1931 |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Current assets—                          |                    |                         |
| Cash                                     | \$ 661,339.27      | \$ 644,624.18           |
| Accounts and bills receivable            | 1,199,220.49       | 1,885,155.76            |
| Inventories (at lower of cost or market) | 2,496,583.90       | 2,320,014.79            |
| Total current assets                     | \$ 4,357,143.66    | \$4,849,794.73          |
| Investments                              | 110,041.00         | 110,041.00              |
| Prepaid items                            | 68,882.17          | 77,630.71               |
| Plant account                            | 32,125,610.67      | 32,041,179.13           |
| Total assets                             | \$36,661,677.50    | \$37,078,645.57         |

#### LIABILITIES

|                                        |                 |                 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Current liabilities—                   |                 |                 |
| Notes payable                          | \$1,100,000.00  | \$1,200,000.00  |
| Accounts payable (accrued not yet due) | 54,820.34       |                 |
| Total current liabilities              | \$ 1,154,820.34 | \$1,900,000.00  |
| Reserves for depreciation              | 14,318,376.92   | 14,068,376.92   |
| Capital and surplus—                   |                 |                 |
| Preferred stock                        | \$7,500,000.00  | \$7,500,000.00  |
| Common stock                           | 7,500,000.00    | 7,500,000.00    |
| Surplus                                | 6,188,480.24    | 6,110,268.65    |
| Total capital and surplus              | 21,188,480.24   | 21,110,268.65   |
| Total liabilities                      | \$36,661,677.50 | \$37,078,645.57 |





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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Same Old Story

The Danville Bee, Danville, Va., recently carried the following:

The local wholesale grocery concern of Mahan and Tyree entered suit against nineteen members of the United Textile Workers Association for the recovery of \$1,835.65, also interest, from October 2, 1930, said to be due for the purchase of foodstuffs to sustain the strikers, which sum, it is claimed, has not been paid.

It is understood reliably that all of the defendants in the present case are union members who own property which can be levied upon and sold to pay the judgment if one is rendered against them at the trial due to be heard at the next term of court.

Members of the union, more especially those who face the possibility of losing their accumulations through the sacrifice of their homes, are wondering if Francis J. Gorman will come back here to assist them in their present difficulties, born of the strike.

It is the same old story and is almost identical with the situation at Charlotte after the 1921 strike.

The union organizers pocket the dues paid prior to the strike and then when the strike comes, talk much about millions of relief money which is to be sent from other sections.

Credulous members of the local union assume liability for food supplied to strikers and later find that they have the bill to pay.

The union organizers live at the best hotels and fade out of the picture when the local members of the union quit paying dues.

There never was any justification for the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills strike. They paid about the highest wages in the South and did everything possible for the welfare and pleasure of their employees.

The strike cost the employees several hundred thousand dollars in much needed wages and

the fact that his employees turned against him broke the heart of H. R. Fitzgerald.

The strikers gained not a single point and at the end had nothing to show for their suffering. They could not show even an excuse for the strike.

Francis J. Gorman and the other professionals who manipulated the strike lost nothing and are now in other fields, living in good hotels, collecting dues and preparing for other strikes at the expense of the workers.

## Our Incomes and Taxes

The average American now has an annual income of \$440 as compared to \$640 in 1928, if figures recently published by the U. S. Department of Commerce are correct.

Out of this small income the average American, including women and children, must pay this year \$114 in taxes.

To the Federal Government he must pay \$4,000,000,000, or 31 for every man, woman and child.

To State and local governments must be paid \$83 for every person.

More than 2,627,000 men and women are supported by the taxes which are paid to Federal, State and local government.

With few exceptions 2,627,000 Federal employees are getting the same pay as during 1929 and the taxpayers with salaries and wages cut from 10 to 50 per cent or wiped out entirely are condemned for daring to suggest a reduction of even 10 per cent in the pay of those who are employed by them.

## There Is a Difference in Editors

Following an address of W. D. Anderson, president of Bibb Manufacturing Company, before the Rotary Club of Macon, Ga., the editor of the Macon Telegraph said editorially:

It ought to be made clear that Mr. Anderson's contempt for newspaper editors is not without exception. He has often referred in kindly fashion to David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and the late Richard Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record, whose editorials expounded his own ideas on economics and the tariff and the relation between capital and labor. The fact that they were editors did not militate against their right to exercise their minds in the solution of distressing problems as long as their conclusions were in the same general location of Mr. Anderson's.

The particular paragraphs from the address of Mr. Anderson which aroused the ire of the Macon Telegraph were:

The average newspaper editor whose knowledge and experience in banking is chiefly derived from depositing his weekly pay check and trying to have it stretch over



the checks he draws to cover the outstanding bills, seems to be able to settle the abstruse currency and money question with one editorial; all tariff matters, which few understand after a lifetime study, with another, and finds no difficulty in offering the formula for straightening out all questions pertaining to our international relations as he pounds away on his typewriter in a finish race with the copy boy—and the deadline.

The grave problems of unemployment and of industrial relations are settled daily by men whose widest experience in dealing with labor is their daily contacts with the office boy or with the janitor in an effort to get him to do a better job of cleaning the office spittoon, or in attempting to settle with the wash lady over the loss of a sock from the weekly laundry basket.

It is true that many editors of newspapers presume to pass upon employment and industrial labor problems without having had sufficient personal contacts upon which to base editorial opinions.

### Fear of Increased Production

Market reports are mentioning buyers of cotton goods as being afraid that cotton mills will abandon curtailment and flood the market with goods at the first sign of improvement.

Whether buyers are sincere in such statements or are using them as a means of holding prices down, we are not prepared to say.

We do know that the present curtailment should continue until there are no surplus goods and the buyers can not easily secure their requirement.

The greatest need of the day is confidence and buyers should be given reason to have confidence in the stability of prices by assurances that curtailment will continue and that production will not be allowed to increase and to neutralize any improvement in demand.

### A Man's Right to Labor

We notice the following press dispatch:

St. Paul, July 8.—A man's right to labor in any occupation for which he is fit is valuable and should not be taken away or limited by injunction, the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled today.

It happens that the above refers to an effort of a corporation to prevent one of their employees from accepting employment from a competitor but the same principle will apply where a labor union attempts to prevent a non-striker from entering his chosen place of employment.

The decision quoted above says "A man's right to labor in any occupation for which he is fit is valuable," and they might also have added that it is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

### Preparing to Care for Mill Employees

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing a description of the preparations which are being made by the Avondale Mills to insure their employees against hunger during the coming winter.

We are intensely in earnest in urging the cotton mills of the South to know that their employees will be amply supplied with food even if mills do not operate.

Food and fuel are two things which are absolutely essential. With few exceptions fuel can be supplied by opening nearby woods to those who are willing to cut cord wood.

### A Tariff on Jute

We are publishing in this issue a statement prepared by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association setting forth the economic benefits that would accrue to all branches of the cotton trade through the placing of an adequate protective tariff on jute and jute products.

This is a subject we have often discussed and one in which we are very much interested. We do not feel that there is anything we can add to the statement in question. The whole matter of the jute tariff is clearly and adequately presented. It covers the subject thoroughly. We urge all cotton manufacturers to study the statement carefully.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is committed to the fight for a jute tariff. It will not be easy to secure. So far, the jute lobby has been strong enough to prevent the passage of a jute tariff. There is, however, a very good chance to secure a jute tariff if the fight is made strong enough.

Cotton manufacturers will find plenty of ammunition in the Association statement to conduct their fight. If the Association members will go actively to work through their representatives in Congress they will succeed. The only way to secure the tariff is to make the same sustained effort that has characterized the work of the jute interests in preventing the placing of a tariff on jute.

If they will utilize the facts presented by the Association, we are confident that the cotton manufacturers will have little trouble in enlisting a great deal of public sentiment in securing a tariff on jute. Southern people are now more fully aware than ever before of the vital importance of prosperity for the cotton planters and cotton mills.

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—The Santee Cotton Mills have been closed down for 30 days after which it is hoped by officials that the mills will resume operations.

UNION, S. C.—The Monarch Mills group three plants here and at Lockhart will resume operations Monday on a four-day-a-week schedule following a seven weeks' shutdown. The mills employ at present approximately 800 persons.

ANDERSON, S. C.—The Appleton Company is closed down for ten days for a holiday period. These mills have been operating on an abbreviated schedule.

SELMA, ALA.—Plans are under way by the Selma Manufacturing Company, which is operating the Stroud-Holcomb Cotton Mills at Birmingham, Ala., for the installation of its own power plant.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.—The Interwoven Mills are again operating on a 50 per cent schedule after having closed down for two weeks for the summer vacation. It is thought by the officials within the next two weeks sufficient orders will be received to justify an increase in the operating schedule.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Suit to collect \$1,376.97 alleged to be due on contract for Japan thrown silk yarn sold to the defendant corporation was started in Superior Court on July 16 by George B. Pfingst, Inc., Philadelphia, against Esther Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Graham, N. C., and J. T. Black and R. Neese Murphy, both of Alamance County, N. C. The complaint alleges that a contract was entered into with the hosiery mill to furnish the silk yarn, the defendants, Black and Murphy, guaranteeing payments of the account.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Work has been completed at the Hampton division of the Pacific Mills in replacing some of the spinning frames of the Granby Mill with 122 spinning frames from the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, Mass., and adding 79 40-inch "E" Model looms, also shipped from the Lawrence Mills. Work has been under way on this project for some time, it being necessary to enlarge the building of the mill to provide ample space for housing this new machinery. Several thousand dollars was expended in the work on the alterations of the mill building.

DALTON, GA.—The Dalton Real Silk Hosiery Mills are moving their dyeing and finishing departments to the Indianapolis Mills. This is an economy move. One hundred and thirty of the employees will be affected by this move. However, none of the employees of any other of the departments will be affected. There are 600 operatives in the mills here. Some of the employees of the dyeing and finishing departments will be transferred to Indianapolis and the balance will be cut off. The other departments will continue to operate. For approximately two weeks the full-fashioned department of the mills, which had been operating on a day and night schedule, has been cut down to about 25 per cent, according to G. L. Westcott, head of these mills.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

DANVILLE, VA.—The damage done to the Danville Knitting Mills, where two metal stacks were felled by a windstorm, was greater than anticipated, and the plant was closed.

Three houses were struck by lightning and the fire company remained busy during the deluge which accompanied the thunder and lightning.

DANVILLE, VA.—The Dan City Silk Mills here, which closed down several weeks ago because of stagnant market conditions, are to resume operations shortly, it has been learned here. While a spokesman for the company admitted that the plants are to be reopened, he said he was not authorized to say what the date would be, or how many persons would be employed. The mills employ something over 100 persons during normal operations.

KINSTON, N. C.—At a meeting of the commissioners of Lenoir County free taxes were offered the Caswell Mills for three years if the owners will operate the mills and employ 90 per cent of local labor.

The offer was made providing the commissioners have the legal right to carry it out.

The city recently proposed to give the operators free taxes for five years and free water and lights for a period.

Nothing definite has been done about resuming operation of the mills, it is understood.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—The Elizabethton Hosiery Mills, a branch of the Johnson City Mills, hosiery manufacturers, are getting into production again and expect to be running at capacity within about thirty days, according to L. J. Hill, of Lexington, N. C., newly appointed manager. A change has been made in production and hereafter only men's hose will be produced in the Elizabethton Mill which formerly made a full line.

The full line will be produced in the Johnson City Mills main plant here, under the management of J. H. Parker, who was formerly in charge of the plant at Elizabethton. T. F. Dooley, of Johnson City, is president of the organization. About 65 employees are used at Elizabethton and about 125 at Johnson City.

VARINA, N. C.—Fire originating in the boiler room of the Varina Knitting Mills here completely destroyed the building, together with its contents of machinery, manufactured products and supplies of raw material.

Adding considerably to the net loss of the owners was the fact that several thousand dollars worth of new machinery had just been received at the building but had not yet been installed, and it was uninsured.

The fire started about 6 a. m. and spread very rapidly over the whole plant. The night watchman had just gone off duty and the day man had not made his first round.

Total loss is estimated at \$25,000 to \$30,000 with partial insurance on the building, fixed machinery and stocks.

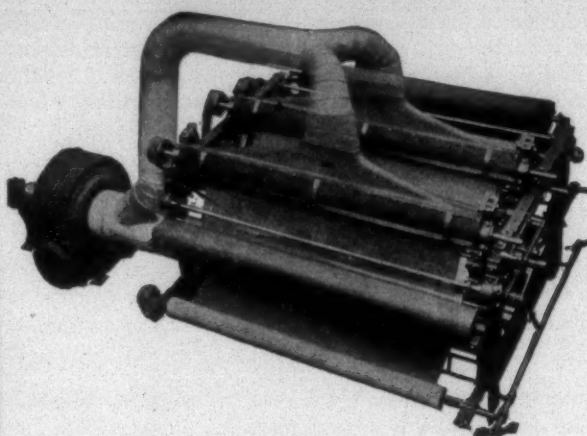
ELIZABETHTON, TENN.—American Glanzstoff Corporation plant here is gradually resuming operations, having reopened its chemical department last week after a shut-down of more than a month. As the chemical department gets into production other departments will follow

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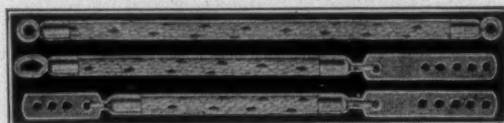
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**Southern Textile Bulletin**

## MILL NEWS ITEMS

and it is believed that by the end of this week nearly 1,000 workers will be on the job.

While officials decline to issue any statement or to make any comment on the present activities, the general activity is widely commented on by the leading citizens of this city who are greatly encouraged by the resumption of active production. It is generally and reliably reported that an approach to near capacity will be achieved within a few weeks. At capacity the Glanzstoff mill will require approximately 2,500 employees.

Only former employees are being put on, and these are undergoing physical examinations to conform with the employee insurance requirements.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The annual vacation period of the employees of the Proximity Manufacturing Company will begin Thursday evening, July 28, Herman Cone, treasurer of the company, announced. Reopening of the mills is on the schedule for Monday morning, August 8. The company owns and operates Proximity, White Oak and Revolution Cotton Mills and Proximity Print Works. At present the plants are running four days a week.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—E. A. Gilfillin, of Greenville, receiver for Wadsworth Mills, paid a dividend of 7.93 per cent on \$211,391.34 owed by the plant when it was placed in receivership, according to the final report and discharge of the receiver which was filed with E. W. Miller, clerk of court.

Mr. Gilfillin handled total receipts of \$56,355.63 during the course of the receivership, according to the final report. An order discharging him has been signed by Judge Thomas S. Sease, on motion of Haynsworth & Haynsworth, counsel for the receiver.

Wadsworth Mills brought \$39,000 when it was placed on the block and sold here under the receivership action.

Among the chief disbursements was the \$16,784.97 dividend paid by the receiver; a \$12,376.65 back tax payment; the retiring of \$15,500 receivers' notes which were issued by Mr. Gilfillin; payment of a \$5,034.68 judgment secured by the Broad River Power Company and the payment of \$1,064.28 in preferred salary and wage claims.

The receivership action was brought against the mill by the South Carolina National Bank of Charleston.

MARION, N. C.—The Marion Knitting Mills, Inc., owned and operated by W. W. Neal and his three sons, are operating on a day and night schedule and have enough orders on hand to continue to operate on this schedule for a number of weeks. Each month this year business has increased at these mills.

SHELBY, N. C.—Two textile mills of the county, the Ella Division of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, of Shelby, and the Phoenix Mill, of Kings Mountain, resumed operations this week.

The Ella had been idle for six weeks and the Phoenix has run only three days in 13 weeks.

There is no appreciable improvement in the mill business, but textile officials who have returned from mar-

kets in the North feel that by early fall there will be brightening skies which will warrant operation on a full or curtailed basis.

Mr. Miller stated this week that the Ella Mills would run on a 55-hour basis this week to reduce inventories and that he confidently hoped the situation would be greatly improved by September 1.

Earl A. Hamrick, receiver for the Phoenix Mill at Kings Mountain, states that the Phoenix started on a full 120-hour basis.

MEBANE, N. C.—J. M. McIntyre has been appointed temporary receiver of the Wyrick Hosiery Mills here, whose indebtedness is said to be around \$27,000. The plant, which was organized four years ago, did a good business until a few months ago, when orders began to slow down and the creditors began insisting upon payment recently, and the board of directors decided to liquidate the business.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—Albemarle's textile companies, the Efrid Manufacturing Company, the Wiscassett Mills Company and the Lillian Knitting Mills Company, held their annual meetings July 22 in the offices of the different companies. The Wiscassett and the Lillian stockholders re-elected their same boards of directors for the coming year. No changes were made in the official personnel of these companies, and the Wiscassett directors declared a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.—The Spencer Corporation of Spindale and the Cliffside Mills have given Rutherford County, in which they are located, written notice excepting to and appealing from an order of the county board of equalization and review to adjust or change the valuation of their respective properties in the county. County officials state that they will oppose any reduction in the tax assessment of these properties.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—The Stehli Silk Mill announces that 150 operatives are being added to the pay roll at once. Additional night shifts are being added at the plant here and every department is being filled to capacity. The Stehli Silk Mill has been employing approximately 200 operatives and early the past week the officials began employing additional ones, and this will be continued until at least 75 per cent increase has been effected, when a total number of 350 employees will be on the job.

A wage cut was put into effect for the first time the past week. This has been done in order that a business increase could be made possible and to meet competitors who have on several occasions cut wages and thus have lowered prices on their products. The Stehli Silk Mill is going forward with its greatest increase in production, since meeting this existing circumstance. The plant is busier in production than has been the case at any time during the past two years and is rushed to capacity.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—The Johnson Silk Mills, which have been idle for many weeks, expect to resume operations next week. The mill, which was organized several years ago by local capital and later sold to the Johnson interests of New York, will again operate under local direction, with J. T. Hedrick in charge, W. F. Sparger, secretary, and E. D. Malet, of Pawtucket, as superintendent. The plant has 144 silk looms and is to operate day and night.



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## U. S. Gift Cotton Distribution

Washington—Beneficiaries of Congress' gift of 500,000 bales of stabilization cotton will receive their first cloth and garments this month, John Barton Payne, executive chairman of the American Red Cross said.

The Red Cross has already worked out its plan for distribution. It soon will call upon the Federal Farm Board for its first allotment of cotton, said Judge Payne.

Though Payne would make no prediction as to the total needs for clothing, the immediate national reaction

to the act of Congress indicates that there will be little if any Red Cross cotton left at the end of the winter.

The cotton will be used in three ways, Payne said. In the first place, the law allows the Red Cross to purchase finished cotton garments with the raw cotton, the raw cotton to be valued at the market price on the day of the exchange. Thus, the manufacturer can either accept the cotton or the proceeds of its sale.

The second plan is to exchange the cotton for cloth which will be made into garments either by the needy or by arrangement made by local Red Cross chapters.

## New Bemberg Fabrics

Six new fabrics made of Bemberg are being shown by C. K. Eagle & Co., Inc., in their fall line just opened. These new novelty weaves suggest wool or fine worsted in appearance and feel and are available in the latest dark rich fall colors. Their fine tailoring, draping qualities, surface texture and depth of color have met with very favorable reaction in trade circles.

## Fair Sales Of Gray Goods

"The market on gray cotton goods for the current week has been one of considerable activity, and a fair volume of business has been done," reports Woodward, Baldwin & Co.

"Late last week new low prices on some print cloth and broadcloth constructions were named in certain quarters, but these have not been met by all of the houses selling the goods. In print cloths a substantial business was done on 64x60s at 3 cents, although as the week closes this price is no longer available. Thirty-eight and one-half-inch 60x48s 6.25s were sold at 2 9-16 cents, which figure apparently is no longer to be had. On 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard goods current quotations are only nominal, as apparently there has been little or no business on this number. Thirty-nine-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard were in only nominal demand, and the sales were made, generally speaking, for July-August and to some extent into September.

"On carded broadcloth, 36½-inch 80x60s and 80x56s constructions were very active at 3⅜ cents and 3¼ cents, respectively, and on 100x 60s 4 1-16 cents was the general quotation, although rumors of a 4 cents price were common.

"Developments at Ottawa in the British Empire Trade Conference should be watched with the keenest interest by all concerned in the prosperity of this country. It has been apparent for some time that the tariff situation throughout the world was about to enter on a new era.

## PATENTS

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## Full-Fashioned Hosiery Stocks Lower

Stocks of women's full-fashioned hosiery at manufacturing establishments on June 30, 1932, were 8.3 per cent lower than they were on January 1, 1932. At least, this change occurred at a representative number of mills whose reports have been received for this survey, a fourth in a series of studies of stock on hand. These establishments reported a January 1, 1932, stock of 1,673,040 dozen pairs as compared to their June 30 stock of 1,538,990 dozen pairs. A rough and preliminary estimate can be made to the effect that the mills so far reporting represent almost 50 per cent of the equipment of the industry, the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania reports.

For about three and one-half years, mill stocks of women's full-fashioned hosiery have been steadily decreasing. This has occurred despite the increasing attention to style developments that have characterized this period and even the unfilled orders have declined to a negligible amount.

While the total stock of the reporting mills decreased from January 1 to June 30, 1932, the gauge characteristics of the stock of the two periods were changed somewhat. During this period, 42-gauge stocks increased in relative importance, while stocks of 39, 45 and 48-gauge merchandise increased as a relative part of total stocks. However, with the exception of a small inventory of 51, 54 and 57-gauge goods, the inventory of stock of each gauge decreased. The smallest decrease of any gauge in dozen pairs of stock occurred to the supply of 42-gauge goods, which are of more significance than any other gauge.

On June 30, unfilled orders for fashioned hosiery held from the January 1 total. This continues, at a decreased rate, the decline in orders on hand that has been felt for the past several years. The largest decline in unfilled orders of particular gauges occurred in the 39-gauge classification, which decreased by almost 34 per cent. Unfilled orders for 42-gauge merchandise decreased by about 14 per cent, while those for 45 and 48-gauge goods increased to a significant degree.

Although unfilled orders of the reporting concerns were less on June 30 than on January 1, it must be recognized that stocks on hand also decreased. The ratio of total unfilled orders to total stock for these concerns was virtually the same at the two dates reported. However, while on January 1 unfilled orders for 39-gauge merchandise amounted to 56.6 per cent of 39-gauge stock, this ratio had decreased to 43.8 per cent on June 30.

In June, 1932, production was 13.8 per cent lower than in November, 1931. However, the 42-gauge merchandise manufactured in June exceeded by 2.2 per cent the output of November. Every other gauge showed a marked decline in production for these two months.

During the month of November, 1931, the mills included in this preliminary report operated at 71.2 per cent of capacity. November is normally within the season of increased demand and it is not logical to compare mill activity of November with June without recognizing the seasonal differences of the two months. Perhaps it was due mainly to the seasonal fluctuations of the industry that those mills which operated 71.2 per cent of capacity in November, 1931, worked at 57.9 per cent of their capacity in June, 1932.

The records of a smaller group of identical firms which

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### "Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

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A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

### "Cotton Spinner's Companion"

By I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size. Price, 50c.

Published By

**Clark Publishing Company**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



are available for June and December, 1931, and June, 1932, eliminate to a certain extent the influence of the seasonal factor. These firms operated at 56.7 per cent of productive capacity in June, 1932, as compared to 64.6 per cent of a year previous.

This preliminary release is based upon reports received from mills representing about one-half of the equipment of the fashioned hosiery industry. It will be supplemented by a final report at a later date. Schedules are being received daily from the mills and it is hoped that the final report may include virtually every manufacturing establishment in the industry.

### Business Somewhat Better

"Our sales for the week showed some improvement over last week and a larger volume could have been secured had we been willing to meet the so-called market on some of the standard print cloth constructions. The market shifted back and forth, easing 1-16 cent to  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent and then regaining lost ground when a particular seller had secured sufficient business to satisfy him for the time being. The publicity in connection with some of the mills starting up on part time, after drastically curtailing, has, of course, had its effect on the market. Frankly, we feel that all will agree that there should be no increase in production to any extent, certainly not until there is a better spread between cotton and goods," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company reports.

"The most satisfactory business booked during the week was again on constructions used for sugar bags. The continued strength in raw and refined sugar has apparently established sufficient confidence so that buyers are placing contracts ahead. A good demand has continued on low count broadcloths, wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases and towels, and colored goods sales have again been fairly satisfactory. Due to the very slight difference in price of various standard print cloth constructions, buyers are interested in securing better fabrics which will go into a higher retail range of price and, likely as a result, some new fabrics will be developed.

"In responsible circles it is felt that the recent political developments in Germany will accelerate the trend toward conservatism and insure a stronger government in Germany, thereby preventing a repudiation by Germany of private debts. It is felt that funds will flow back to Germany when a conservative majority has been established in the Reichstag, which will lead to the revival of German industry and world-wide purchasing movement of commodities, and which will have a stimulating effect on all leading countries.

"While progress is still very slow, we believe that each week something in the way of favorable factors has appeared."

### LaFayette To Reopen

LaFayette, Ga.—Announcement is made that the Consolidated Textile Corporation, which has been closed down for the past four weeks, will reopen next Monday, July 25.

According to an official of the corporation, the plant has disposed of all its surplus cloth, and when operations are resumed each department is expected to run full time.

LAURENS, S. C.—The Watts Mills resumed operations Monday after being closed for several weeks.

### BANKRUPTCY SALE

By Trustee in Bankruptcy of Shelbyville Mills, Inc.,  
Shelbyville, Tennessee, September 10th, 1932, 12  
Noon, on P remises at Shelbyville, Tennessee.

Pursuant to order of the Referee in Bankruptcy entered on July 12, 1932, in the matter of Shelbyville Mills, Inc., in Bankruptcy No. 14654, in the Middle District of Tennessee, the undersigned Trustee in Bankruptcy will offer at public sale for cash to the highest bidder, all property, both real and personal, of Shelbyville Mills, Inc., of Shelbyville, Tennessee, consisting of a 23,000 Spindle Cotton Mill complete, with 594 Draper Looms, located in Brick Building, together with two and one-half story warehouse, 112 Operatives' Houses and all other appurtenances, all located on a tract or parcel of land, consisting of forty-seven acres of ground, more or less, near the town of Shelbyville, in the Seventh Civil District of Bedford County, Tennessee.

Sale subject to confirmation by Referee in Bankruptcy.  
Any further information desired will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets showed a moderate increase in business last week. Sales were not unusually large in any particular division, but smaller orders were steady enough to move a very good volume. Inquiry was much better and the outlook for improved business is good.

In the gray goods markets, the best demand was from the bagging trade and some very substantial sales were put through. Sales to the converting interests were generally small. The trend of business during the next several weeks, it is believed here, will be governed by the way in which mills regulate production. Buyers show real concern over the possibility of the mills again getting into overproduction and any real assurance that adequate curtailment will continue will be helpful.

Sheetings were strong. Bids for large quantities of 36-inch 6.15-yard 40 squares for summer and fall deliveries at 23-16 cents were turned down, and some business was done at 2½ cents.

Moderate interest in scattered constructions of staple fine cottons for quick delivery continued, but the total volume during the last few days was said to have been less than earlier in the week. Most prices were unchanged for the week, in the cotton division, with mills under little pressure to sell, and with buyers asking only for such quantities as would not tempt mills to make concessions. Some operators felt that the market was shaping into a position where the next season can be opened without the handicap of goods carried over from the current season, and thus it will be possible to establish values based on conditions then existent, without being influenced by heavy stocks.

Sales of percales and other printed lines for fall are being made intermittently. Print cloths have sold at lower prices although not up to the ratio of production. Sheetings for bag purposes have been selling more freely.

#### Cotton goods prices were as follows:

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.....    | 2 7-16 |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....    | 2 5-16 |
| Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s.....     | 3 1-16 |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....      | 4      |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....      | 3¾     |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....         | 4¼     |
| Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 50-60s..... | 3¾     |
| Brown sheetings, standard.....       | 4½     |
| Tickings, 8-ounce.....               | 10     |
| Denims.....                          | 8½     |
| Dress gingham.....                   | 9-10½  |
| Standard prints.....                 | 5¾     |

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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Developments in the yarn market continued to be encouraging during the week. Buyers generally were more inclined to buy more freely and spinners were increasing firm in their price attitude. A number of yarn consumers who have been pricing their products on very cheap yarn were no longer willing to price their product before recovering on their yarn requirements and their yarn purchases were larger, and contracts ran further ahead.

Another encouraging development was that buyers were paying more attention to quality and sales of the better grades were considerably larger.

On the strength of recent sales, prices on carded knitting yarns were higher. The number of buyers willing to cover six months ahead was increased and business improved. The sales in smaller quantities were much more frequent and the total volume handled was very promising.

The supply of yarns available here at concessions has been about cleared away, which is considered another favorable factor that should help spinners within the next few weeks. The current rate of yarn production is low enough to keep stocks from accumulating.

With a gradually increasing interest among yarn buyers in forward requirements, the local dealers report that this week has witnessed another spurt in quick-delivery orders, together with more activity in specifying old orders. In some quarters, as concerns certain types of yarn, arrangements have been made for the transfer of small amounts of yarn from customers with ample supplies to customers whose demands cannot be met out of local or yarn mill stocks.

After booking considerable business at the lowest range of prices, mercerizers are reported firmly adhering this week to the 5-cent advance, basis of 60s-2, inaugurated July 15. Combed yarn producers were reported as discussing similar action at a gathering of these interests at Gastonia, N. C. A meeting of like character for carded yarn sale spinners was reported to be projected for this week, probably at Charlotte.

|                              |     |                                 |     |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|
| Southern Single Warps        |     | 30s                             | 18  |
| 10s                          | 11½ | 40s                             | 23½ |
| 12s                          | 12½ | 40s ex.                         | 25  |
| 14s                          | 13  | 50s                             | 29  |
| 16s                          | 13½ | 60s                             | 32  |
| 20s                          | 14  | Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply      |     |
| 26s                          | 16½ | 8s                              | 12  |
| 30s                          | 17½ | 10s                             | 12½ |
| Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps |     | 12s                             | 13  |
| 8s                           | 12  | 16s                             | 14  |
| 10s                          | 12½ | 20s                             | 15  |
| 12s                          | 13  | Carpet Yarns                    |     |
| 16s                          | 14  | Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply  | 11  |
| 20s                          | 14½ | Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply | 14  |
| 24s                          | 15½ | White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply   | 12  |
| 30s                          | 18  | Part Waste Insulating Yarn      |     |
| 36s                          | 23  | 8s, 1-ply                       | 10½ |
| 40s                          | 24  | 8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply              | 11  |
| 40s ex.                      | 25  | 10s, 1-ply and 2-ply            | 11½ |
| Southern Single Skeins       |     | 12s, 2-ply                      | 12  |
| 8s                           | 11½ | 16s, 2-ply                      | 13  |
| 10s                          | 11½ | 20s, 2-ply                      | 14  |
| 12s                          | 12½ | 26s, 2-ply                      | 15  |
| 14s                          | 13  | 30s, 2-ply                      | 17  |
| 16s                          | 13½ | Southern Frame Cones            |     |
| 20s                          | 13  | 8s                              | 11½ |
| 26s                          | 16½ | 10s                             | 12  |
| 30s                          | 17½ | 12s                             | 12½ |
| 30s ex.                      | 19½ | 14s                             | 13  |
| Southern Two-Ply Skeins      |     | 16s                             | 13½ |
| 8s                           | 12  | 18s                             | 14  |
| 10s                          | 12½ | 20s                             | 14½ |
| 12s                          | 13  | 22s                             | 15  |
| 14s                          | 13½ | 24s                             | 15½ |
| 16s                          | 14  | 26s                             | 16  |
| 20s                          | 14  | 28s                             | 16½ |
| 24s                          | 15½ | 30s                             | 17  |
| 26s                          | 16½ |                                 |     |

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## Two Mill Canneries in Full Blast

Two community canneries which have been established at local cotton mills primarily for the use of employees are meeting with unqualified success. Mrs. Ethel Madden, who, along with S. M. Byars, Anderson county agent, urged the establishment of the canneries, stated.

The opening of the cannery, which is located at the Orr Cotton Mills, is the second to be opened here in the past three weeks. The Gossett Mill cannery was opened about three weeks ago and has already canned a large amount of foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits.

Plans for the establishment of both of the canneries were made several weeks ago following the plans of community gardens and farms which were put into effect in the spring. At both cotton mills, officials furnished the land, seed and fertilizer for planting the gardens and in several cases have furnished part of the labor to work the gardens.

At the Orr Mills, conservative estimates have it that approximately 40 acres are in vegetables while almost 100 acres are in gardens at the Gossett Mills, including some of the individual gardens. More than 2,000 quart cans of vegetables have been canned at Gossett Mills, while the first day of the cannery at Orr Mills saw approximately 200 cans of vegetables put away.

The canneries in both cases are located in the mills. Mill labor is used in the operation of the canneries and any number of cans of vegetables and fruits are canned for the employees at three cents each, or the costs of the cans. Not satisfied with the yields from their gardens, many of the employees are reported to be buying vegetables and fruits while they are cheap to put them away for winter.

The plans of encouraging the gardens and canning the fruits and vegetables for the employees is calculated to greatly reduce the cost of living for the employees of the mill and at the same time to give them outside diversions particularly at this season of the year when the mills are curtailing.

The canning will not be concluded when the season for vegetables and fruits is over, as employees on both of the mills are being encouraged to purchase a calf or a hog, the calf or hog to be fattened, killed and canned under pressure when fall comes around.

So successful has been the cannery at Gossett Mills here that officials are planning the establishment of a similar outfit at the Gossett Mills at Calhoun Falls. This cannery will be put into operation within the next several days.

Several mill officials are reported to be planning gardens and farms on even larger scales next year. Employees are being urged to buy cows and stock and grow larger gardens in order to make it possible for them as well as farmers of the county to live at home as much as possible when and when they are not working in the mill.—*Anderson Independent*.

## Kendall Co. Reports Net \$17,083 for First Half

Boston.—A net profit of \$17,083 for the first twenty-four weeks of this year was reported by the Kendall Company as compared with earnings of \$240,510 for the corresponding period a year ago. The \$17,083 figure is after depreciation, bond interest, taxes and provision for dividends on preferred stock of subsidiaries in the hands of the public. However, after provision of \$99,786 for dividends on Series A preferred stock the net loss was \$82,703.

Cash as of June 11 amounted to \$1,763,983 and the balance sheet of that date lists current assets at \$6,105,113; current liabilities of \$821,811; net working capital \$5,283,302, which is a ratio of approximately 7.4 to 1.

## W. H. Baldwin Estate Appraised at \$2,189,815

The estate of William H. Baldwin, member of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., commission merchants, who died May 8, 1930, has been appraised for transfer tax purposes at \$2,189,815 gross and \$2,077,758 net. Mr. Baldwin left the greater part of his estate to relatives. He left \$2,500 to the Baldwin Memorial Church, Millersville, Md.

The principal legatees were a brother, Lewis Warrington Baldwin, of St. Louis, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and two sisters, Mrs. Jennie Cotton, of Boston, and Mrs. Miriam B. Cook, of Waterbury, Md., who receive \$366,489 each, representing three of the five parts into which Mr. Baldwin divided his residuary estate. Mr. Baldwin also devised to his brother real estate valued at \$18,000.

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

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## Drop in Carry-Over For World Cotton

While the world carry-over of American cotton at the end of this season will be by far the largest on record, says New York Cotton Exchange Service, and more than 4,000,000 bales in excess of that of a year ago, it is probable that the world carry-over of foreign growth will be well below the average of recent years, and possibly as much as 1,000,000 bales less than that of last year.

On American cotton, the total supply and distribution this season will be about as follows: The cotton trade began this season on August 1 of last year, with a world carry-over of American cotton of 8,919,000 bales, and the new crop, including city crop, was about 16,822,000 bales, making a total supply for the season of 25,741,000 bales; assuming tentatively that the world consumption plus the amount destroyed this season will total 12,475,000 bales, this will leave a world carry-over at the close of the season, on July 31, of about 13,266,000 bales. On foreign growths, the approximate record for this season will be this: At the beginning of this season, the world had a carry-over of foreign growths of about 5,029,000 equivalent 478-pound bales, and our revised figure for total production this season is 9,472,000, making a total supply of 14,501,000 bales; on the basis of partial and estimated data, it appears likely that world consumption this season will be around 10,472,000 bales, which would leave a carry-over at the end of this season of 4,029,000 bales.

Combining the figures for American and foreign cottons to arrive at totals for all kinds of cotton, the supply and distribution balance works out as follows: The world began this season with a carry-over of all growths of 13,948,000 bales and made a new crop of 26,294,000, making a total supply of 40,242,000 bales; if present indications are substantiated, world consumption this season will total about 22,947,000 bales and the world carry-over at the close of this season will be about 17,295,000 bales.

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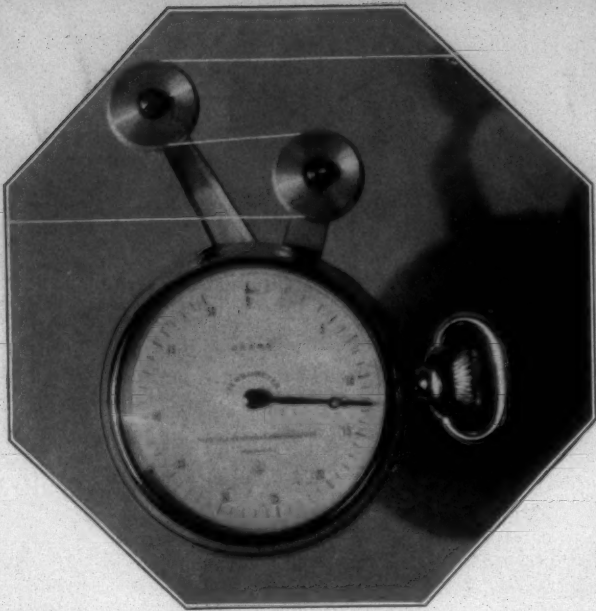


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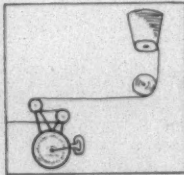
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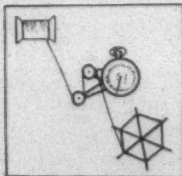


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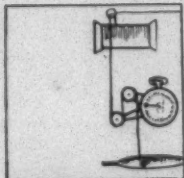
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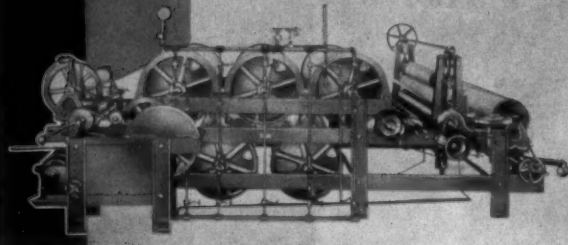
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